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(No. 1287.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Lansdowne informed their lordships that the Queen had been pleased to invite her former ministers, who had lately resigned, to resume their offices in the cabinet. This step had been taken in conformity with the advice of the Duke of Wellington, and was rendered necessary by the failure of the new ministry to form another administration. Under these circumstances his colleagues had consented to undertake the task of government, regretting, at the same time, the differences that had existed in the way of a stronger and more efficient ministry.

The Duke of Argyle, upon presenting a petition against papal aggression, took occasion to remark upon the influence for evil still retained by the Roman catholic power. A careful watch and defensive measures were requisite to guard against the usurpations of that power. He rejoiced to find that the changes of the past ten days had resulted in the failure of every attempt to form a government, one of whose principles would have been to ignore and leave unnoticed an act which constituted an aggression upon the public law of Europe.

Lord Brougham implored the government to pause in their course of legislation upon this delicate subject and rest satisfied with declaratory resolutions passed by both houses of parliament.

The Marquis of Breadalbane felt that the subject was so complicated, and the real state of the case so imperfectly known, that he recommended the appointment of a committee of inquiry before they proceeded to pass any legislative act.

The Earl of Aberdeen, explaining some observations made upon a previous debate, observed that the term "persecution, changed its signification as time progressed, and the manners of men became more gentle and refined. Acts that were considered persecuting would have been deemed perfectly tolerant in days when religious differences were contested with greater energy. In reference to the bill of the government, he thought the policy they were pursuing was seriously erroneous.

Their lordships adjourned at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

Lord J. Russell, after a brief allusion to the attempts and failures of the previous week, stated that her Majesty had sought the advice of the Duke of Wellington as to the best means of reconstructing a cabinet. The noble Duke had accordingly counselled the Queen to invite the former ministers to resume their offices, and himself and colleagues had felt it to be their duty to the sovereign and the country to meet with that invitation. As some time would be wanted to consider their new course of policy, Lord J. Russell requested the house to postpone all public business until Friday next, when the modifications that were designed in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill would be detailed, and the dates announced when the budget and other ministerial measures would be proceeded with.

In reply to an appeal from Mr. Keogh,

Lord J. Russell declined to delay the second reading of the bill, observing that the people of Ireland would have time to consider the alterations before it went into committee.

Mr. M. Gibson protested against the undue precedence that was given to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. That measure was allowed to stop all other business, although all parties were opposed to it in its present shape.

Lord J. Manners promised that his party would offer no factious opposition to the government. If however, the cardinal principles of their policy were in question, they must vote in opposition, and should, moreover, probably propose at a fitting opportunity some resolution for the relief of agricultural distress, if it were still ignored by the ministry.

Mr. Reynolds deprecated any railroad legislation upon a question involving the liberties of the Roman catholics, and recommended a full inquiry into the subject by a parliamentary committee.

Mr. Oswald also objected to a hasty procedure with the bill.

Lord J. Russell explained that it was necessary to get the bill read a second time, in order that the proposed amendments might be introduced at the proper stage, viz., in committee.

Mr. Wakley hoped that on Friday the country might be informed how the budget was to be reconstructed.

The Marquis of Granby, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Sadleir having added a few observations, the second reading of the bill was fixed for friday next.

The house adjourned at a quarter to 6 o'clock. (*Times.*)

MEETING AT LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S.

A large number of the supporters of the Whig Ministry assembled this afternoon by the kind appointment, at the official residence of Lord John Russell in Downing street. It was estimated that not less than 300 members of the House of Commons were in attendance.

Lord John Russell opened the business of the meeting by depicting in glowing language the position in which his Government was at present placed, making a special reference to the exigencies of the Protection or Opposition, which he characterised as a powerful and compact body, which acknowledged for its leader an experienced statesman, and whose aim appeared to be the reversal of the present commercial policy of the Government—a policy which had produced so much benefit to the country, and which was likely still further to increase the happiness and welfare of the people. From the assertions of that body [if successful] either of two evils would result—either protection would be restored, or the country would be thrown into a dangerous state of agitation to repel the efforts of the opponents of free trade. Under these circumstances he had called them together for the purpose of seeking a continuance of their support and of asking them to forget all differences on minor points in order to seal the success of the commercial policy which they advocated in common. The noble lord then adverted to the Papal question, and said that, while adverse to any unnecessary legislation, he felt bound to go on with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in a measure on that subject which would be satisfactory. He concluded by asking for a continuance of that generous support which had been given him for the last two years—not for the personal object of keeping himself and his colleagues in office, but for the sake of securing that which they all had at heart—the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Messrs. Greene [Kilkenny] and Osberly Hodgins severally remonstrated strongly with the noble lord on his determination to persevere with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they pledged themselves to oppose, even at the risk of the noble lord's Government.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, The O'Gorman Mahon, and Dr. Power [Cork], followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Bernal Osborne next addressed the noble lord, and expressed his intention of supporting the Government, concurring, as he did, generally in its policy, but intimated him to except Ireland from the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Sir De Lacy Evans spoke in a similar spirit.

Lord Ebrington, Colonel Rawdon, and several other hon. members afterwards spoke, and the tone which pervaded the meeting [with the exception of the dissentient voices from members of the Irish brigade of strong confidence in and attachment to the policy and principles of the noble lord and the Government. *Sun.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Now that a large proportion of the commissioners of foreign countries have arrived in England, and taken possession of the different spaces allotted to them in the Crystal Palace, the public will be curious to know how they are satisfied with the arrangements made for their reception, and to what extent they are preparing themselves for the opening on May.

There are 12 landing waiters engaged within the building under the superintendence of Mr. Rost, and as soon as they can obtain the attendance of the agents they pass on the examination of the packages in the different compartments simultaneously. Most progress has, as yet, been made with the contributions from Switzerland, which, as may be remembered, were brought in at a very early date. Another part of the Exhibition promises, we hear, to be very interesting, and comprises a great variety of very beautiful articles. Among the objects in the Swiss collection which are most highly spoken of are a gold peaholder, with a diminutive watch at the top of it, indicating not only the hours, minutes, and seconds, but even the day of the month, and a lady's gardening set, of elegant design, and elaborately carved. It appears that most of the continental contributors have provided themselves with glass cases, and all the other requisites for the suitable display of their goods. In the Austrian compartment, yesterday, long-bearded carpenters were busily at work getting out the implements of their trade, and preparing to complete the internal fittings for their portion of the Exhibition; their neat benches and polished tools contrasted lividly enough with the rough and ready appearance of the similar appliances used by our own workmen hard by.

East of the transept little progress seems to be made at present in the preliminary arrangements. The stalls put up by the executive committee to mark off the areas of the different countries, and to secure the general plan of internal arrangement, look like the compartments of some gigantic coffee-room; and in secluded corners may occasionally be seen deposited on the floor small piles of packages, just as if a number of commercial travellers had come in by the last train. In some divisions the arrivals present a more respectable appearance—the Zollverein, for instance, and it is curious to note how infinitely varied are the sizes and shapes and materials of each parcel, and how indefatigable their owners have been in covering them with every species of label, superscription, mark, and brand. The whole collection looks like the baggage of an army just returned from active service.

Yet, in the midst of all these peculiarities, a certain air of nationality is discernible. The goods from Sardinia are not packed like those of the Zollverein, and Russia has avowed a way her contributions as if it was feared the cold of the Baltic might reach them on their voyage. So much for the present appearance of the goods that have been received from abroad, and which, at the close of last week, numbered altogether 1,860 packages. In the Belgian compartment 280 packages have arrived; in that of China, 33; from Prussia, 650; from Saxony, 135; from Bavaria, 45; from Holland, 195; from Sardinia, 70; from Mexico, 4; from Sweden and Norway, 19; from Spain and her possessions, 39; from Switzerland, 118; from Peru, 1. Within the large space appropriated to France only 13 consignments have been received, and in the American department only one. Throughout the entire space east from the transept hardly anything appears to be doing in the way of preparation, though it is now high time that the work should be commenced. The American arrangements, however, appear to be more behindhand than those of any other foreign country, and no recognized representative of the interests of contributors thence has as yet made his appearance.

West of the transept a different scene presents itself. All there is bustle and activity, and in the colonial division especially, to which, at the request of the executive committee, Dr. Lindley has kindly directed his attention, great progress has been made. The arrivals up to the end of last week there were from South Australia, 15; from Canada, 314; from the Cape of Good Hope, 32; from Nova Scotia, 23; from the Bahamas, two; from Guernsey, 10; from Hongkong, 19; making a total of 417 packages. That arrivals from home contributor up to the end of last week were altogether 1,505. Great progress is now making in the construction of the necessary fittings west of the transept, and the exhibitors begin to take their allotments entirely out of the hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson. This is chiefly observable at present in the department for machinery in motion, where bands of workpeople are busily engaged in laying the foundations of the machines, the component parts of which are close at hand, and ready to be put together as soon as the space is completely prepared for them. Even now castings of unsightly and ponderous size fitted into their destined places, and the artisan, adding piece to piece, begins to build them up into a World's Exhibition. Wherever the eye turns in the western half of the building the pleasant spectacle of vigorous, well-applied labour, presents itself, and the description of bee or wasp-like activity so various as the manner in which it is executed is interesting. The spectator finds himself surrounded by an endless diversity of objects, all suggestive of reflection, and we might say of much whether the exhibition itself, with a life attractively will present to the contemplative mind a more curious and more instructive sense than the busy interior, animated with the busy agents of industry. We can give no better illustration of the meaning which we wish to convey to the reader than is contained in the fact that Messrs. Fox and Henderson have bound themselves by contract, to complete within a fortnight the whole internal painting, of which not an eighth part has yet been finished. To do this they will put on 200 painters, or 1,000 if necessary; and with them they will, at one dash, make a clean sweep of the building.

In a former notice we enumerated some of the contributions that have been selected to decorate the nave. To those then mentioned we may now add the model of the Liverpool docks, a model of Plymouth Breakwater, models of Wilton Church, and one at Hamburgh; a colossal horse and dog, executed by Wyatt; gigantic statues of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell; a splendid tent contributed by Mr. Duthoit; a trophy formed of Canadian timber, and a model of the new orchestral arrangements at Exeter hall, by M. Coste. On the east side of the transept only one central ornament has as yet been marked in Mr. Owen Jones's plan: it is a piece of sculpture by Baron Marochetti, the subject Richard Cœur de Lion, and of the merits of which report speaks very highly. The lovers of the fine arts will hear with interest that in all probability only one or two paintings will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. One of these will, we hear, be by Edward Armitage, and owes its introduction to being executed in silica colours—a new invention.

(*London "Times."*)

FRANCE.—The President, in consequence of the rejection of the Dotation Bill, has disposed of his stud and equipage. His good taste in rejecting any funds not duly and formally audited by the competent authority, and this energetic resolution of squaring his outlays to his income, has enhanced the opinion entertained of his decision of character.

Other exciting topics have been introduced into the Assembly, particularly the motion of M. Creton, for repealing the law that bestows the two branches of the Bourbon family with France. The motion was lost only by a few votes; M. Thiers and Berryer having prevailed on the Mountain party to vote in its favor.

"But for the appearance of M. Dufraisse in the Tribune it is difficult to say what would have been the fate of M. Creton's motion. That outburst of savage declamation could only be compared with the fiercest language of the worst days of revolutionary history in France. The days of Saint-Just, of Couthon, and of Collot d'Herbois can alone give you an idea of the eloquence of M. Dufraisse. His discourse was, throughout, in the most natural, and apparently the most sincere, defence of the most detested acts which have marked the sanguinary reign of the Convention, and in which the history of France may be traced as a wounded man in a crowd is tracked by his blood. At the moment that these ominous doctrines excited the enthusiasm of the Democratic-Socialists, the ghosts of Saint-Just, of Couthon, and of Collot d'Herbois can almost give you an idea of the eloquence of M. Dufraisse. His discourse was, throughout, in the most natural, and apparently the most sincere, defence of the most detested acts which have marked the sanguinary reign of the Convention, and in which the history of France may be traced as a wounded man in a crowd is tracked by his blood. At the moment that these ominous doctrines excited the enthusiasm of the Democratic-Socialists, three fourths of the Assembly scarcely trembled with anger and with shame. M. Berryer, his eye dilated with passion, and clenching through his teeth, with unfeminine energy his unforgiving fists, with an impetuosity that all yielded to, rushed to the tribune, and in a voice of thunder that *suited* for a moment the tumult of a battle field, denounced in the name of honour, of morality, and of the public conscience, the horrible language just expressed. Several rounds of applause followed this denunciation; but when he declared that other such execrable doctrines and this execrable law in the Assembly, men's consciences were no longer free, and demanded, not the rejection of the proposition, but its adjournment, the tumult that rose it is impossible to describe. The meeting had to be suspended for three quarters of an hour. The Minister of Justice reopened the discussion, and after denouncing, in the name of the Government, the language of the Mountain, also demanded the adjournment of the question for six months. M. Piscatory made the most desperate efforts, in the name of the majority, to continue the debate, or adjourn it to Monday, but failed. At one moment, it is probable that the motion would have been voted, were it only to protest against the language of Dufraisse, and as a defiance to the Mountain; but public opinion was simply avenged by M. Berryer, and the majority appeased with the brand affixed to those horrible words, uttered by the lordlands of the would-be Septembrisers and Couthons, and evoked in its original intention. The Thiers and Piscatory fraction of the Opposition did their utmost to prevent a division while the effect of M. Berryer's language was still so strongly felt. M. Piscatory and M. Jules de Lasteyrie struggled for the possession of the tribune. The Mountain did its best to aid them. Defeated in their object, they demanded to speak on a question of order, and, while one was attempted to gain possession of the tribune, clung to it still with desperate energy. M. Thiers was close to him, and though he made no attempt to speak himself, gave his support to preserve order. Such a scene of violence and recrimination has been seldom witnessed anywhere. The Orleanists were defeated. The adjournment of the proposition for six months was voted, and M. Thiers and General Changarnier voted with the Mountain against the adjournment. Such was the scene which resulted yesterday, and which will not contribute to raise the character of its representatives in the eyes of the country.

"I should have said that M. Girardin was one of those who, at the close of the sitting, tried to address the Assembly. He was, on the contrary, one of those, like that of M. Piscatory, but on reverse of the medal. We have a last M. Girardin would have said had people showed any inclination to listen to him."

The Minister of War having asked a credit of 3,218,000 francs, for the division of occupation in the Roman States, another stormy debate ensued. M. E. Arago denounced the French policy in Rome in unmeasured terms; and was replied to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As the discussion on this question throws some light on a rather obscure point of French policy, we purpose giving some detailed extracts in a subsequent number. We may mention that the credit was sanctioned by a majority of 279.

The most notable feature of the case is, that the Parisians evince no interest in, or sympathy with those cabals and collisions of the National Assembly; pursuing their industry, business, or pleasure, with the ardour and gaiety characteristic of the French Nation.

The Petition from the French Residents in the Plate, in favor of a prompt and amicable settlement of the existing differences, had made

as we predicted, a strong and salutary impression on the public mind; and "La Presse" and other leading journals, had seconded the appeal by powerful and ably written articles. The ministerial crisis, and transition character of the actual Cabinet, account for the unfortunate delay that has taken place in the despatch of the Le Predour Convention.

In our last we referred to an important article in the "Patrie," on the question of the Plata. The same topic has been taken up by "La Presse" in its usual masterly style; and we give the following, as a natural introduction to it of the "Patrie," which we reluctantly postpone till next week—

"A Clandestine Expedition—

We were informed some time ago, that a legion was being organised in Paris, destined to go to Montevideo to support the pretended Government, the company of usurers, and the handful of foreigners that constitute and oppress that unfortunate city. Despite the ten or twelve letters we had received on this point, despite the precise details the letters contained, we had not chosen to believe that the agents of Montevideo could have conceived so foolish an enterprise, and especially that the police could have allowed it to be quietly executed. The data we now receive leave no room for more for doubt. The blow is struck, the enterprise is openly prosecuted, and is even on the eve of receiving a commencement of its execution. Behold here the manner—

In a Street of the Chaussé d'Antin, in the house of a well-known personage, and invested with an official character, a recruiting office has been opened, composed of three agents and a physician, under the direction of the person in question. It is the duty of the agents entrusted with the enlistment, to address themselves preferently to unemployed workmen, and especially to those of the old moveable guard. When those whom the agents have adduced by means of fantastic promises present themselves in the recruiting office, from whence, between the two afternoon, a prospectus is read to them, *which is not delivered to them, and of which they are refused permission to take a copy.* This prospectus promises them, in the name of the pretended Government, in the first place a passage and maintenance to Montevideo; in the second, ten dollars monthly during the war. *After the victory* each volunteer will receive a house, two oxen, a cow, a bull, ten sheep, twelve hens, and an immense extent of land, with the implements necessary for its cultivation. Those who, *during or after the victory*, may choose to return to Europe, may realize the value of their grant; as to those who may perish in the struggle, it is understood that their inheritance will descend to their family. Those who are seduced by the reading of the prospectus, pass to an apartment, where they are submitted to a visit of the physician, who invariably declares them more or less fit to be enrolled.

These are the proceedings! Upon them we have certain observations to make. The first is addressed to the unfortunate whom misery or seduction might inveigle in the snare. It is necessary they should know that the city of Montevideo is in such a state of misery, that almost all the inhabitants have abandoned it. The natives have repaired to the encampment of Oribe; the foreigners, have crossed the river, and taken refuge in Buenos Ayres, under the protection of the Argentine Government. As to the pretended Government in whose name the enlistment is made, which would be laughable, but for the disastrous consequences they would infallibly bring upon those, who allowed themselves to be enlisted by them, it is so ill prepared to confer benefits, that it is reduced to living upon alms, and alms of the most dishonorable kind, those of the admiral of the French fleet, who receives of all nations that still remains in Montevideo, be not literally, by dint of hunger, it is owing to the inexhaustible bounty of France, that gives two hundred thousand francs monthly to these beggars, who nevertheless have the audacity to arrogate the character of Government.

And besides the greater part of this sum is far from being applied to the misery of those in whose name it is imposed upon us; it is destined to be shut up in the coffers of Mr. Hocquard. We do not require to inform our readers, that the so-styled Government of Montevideo does not sometime back placed itself on the pious foundation of that company, and that it is unable to detach itself. But we are bound to acquaint those who are ignorant, and who are not initiated in the fact, that said Government now in reality possesses nothing, that it has sold to that company the proceeds of the custom-houses, the very stones of the fortifications of the city, the public squares, the cathedral, and even the palace of the national representation, which makes it a house-*loan* and vagabond Government. Meanwhile, we ask if it can be allowed that people be sent to the distance of three thousand leagues, upon the faith of promises made in the name of such a parody of Government, if it be possible that so fatal a mystification can be realized without opposition.

This leads us to make another observation, to which we call the attention of the General Government. There exists an armistice between France and the Argentine Government; a convention signed by our Chargé d'Affaires is on the eve of being submitted to the Assembly. Can we, without violating the most elementary rules of good faith, of equity, and the law of Nations, allow an expedition to be publicly organised and embarked, in open hostility against the Government with which we have treated? Admiral Le Predour was bound, so long as the negotiation lasted, to keep the fifteen hundred men of his squadron, and it was only after an interchange of friendly proceedings, after the treaty was signed, that he was enabled to install them in Martin Garcia. Can it be believed that, if he saw the expedition arrive he would allow it to be disembarked? Assuredly not.

Such enlistments as those practised here, have latterly been attempted in Germany, by the Agents of Brazil, who reckoned on making a fine speculation with the soldiers discharged from the armies of the Holsteiner. All the Governments have without exception have opposed that measure, and the police has remorselessly prosecuted the recruiting agents. We have in the matter serious obligations of law and of convenance of a very different character, and we do not choose to believe that the Government will forget them.

A few years ago, when General Flores also wished to form a legion, to return to his country, the Government of all the American States denounced that measure, as an attack upon their independence, and the Representatives of those States in Europe received orders officially to protest, and England embargoed the three steam vessels that were to have conveyed the expedition.

A few days ago, treating of the letter of General Santa Cruz, we cited a part of the Message of the President of Bolivia, declaring to the Congress, that General Rosas is the Representative of the American cause, and that all the States of America are conjoint in the questions of independence. The project of expedition therefore would attack that independence, and would assuredly produce the most fatal consequences in our relations with the countries of South America.

We cannot close without asking the advocates of Montevideo, how they dare to speak of the independence of a city, where there is nothing! It is a reproach, and of the nationality of a cause, that has no other means of supporting itself, but by recruiting at the distance of three thousand leagues, that part of the population of great cities, that misery, the fate of revolutions, the seduction of false promises compels to encounter adventures. Was there ever more sorry *plaid*—

[Signed] *A. Peyrat*—

The preceding was written, when see this afternoon read in the "Patrie," the following communication—

"At this moment voluntary enrolments are being formed in Paris, to establish a military-agricultural colony in the territory of Montevideo. The French Government is completely foreign to this enlistment, which has been undertaken without its consent, and is determined not to authorise any expedition of the kind."

(Communicated.)

The Government does its duty. We have just been assured that the Prefect of Police had created *fifteen-hundred passports* to be prepared, labelled under this epithet, *Emigrant for Montevideo*. The declaration of the "Patrie" proves, either that the news was false, or else that the conduct of the Prefect of Police had not been approved of.

[Signed] *A. Peyrat.*

[From "*La Presse*", 15th Ult.

Germany.—Austria and Prussia are now charged with combining their policy, so as to secure a joint ascendency in the Germanic Confederation. In furtherance of this project, they wish to get all their dominions recognised as constituent parts of the Confederation. Many of the minor States, that naturally apprehend a debilitation of the position of their respective influence, have remonstrated and even protested against the proposed admission. Other Cabinets regard it as calculated to disturb the *statu quo* of the European equilibrium, as established by the treaty of Vienna; and France and England are understood to have entered their protests against the coalition, on the ground just stated. The following extract from the London Times shows the nature and bearing of the question:—

"The formal proposal now made by the Emperor of Austria at the Conference of Dresden to incorporate the whole of his dominions with the territory of the Germanic Confederation, has raised a question to which great importance is deservedly attached by all the Cabinets of Europe, and which may lead at no distant period to still more weighty consequences. The admission of the whole of the non-German dominions of Austria and Prussia into the Confederation by direct arrangement between those two States, with the assent of the minor German Courts, involves in the first place the right, which the other Powers of Europe have at no time renounced, to consider and advise upon so much of the provisions of the federal compact of Germany as were entered into the general Treaty of Vienna. Such an arrangement may evidently alter to a material extent and without the consent of Europe, the existing balance of power, and may thereby furnish a dangerous pretext for other countervailing changes in the territorial divisions of the Continent, which could only end in throwing everything into disorder and in almost appeal to force. It would place additional and important and uncertainty the position—perhaps the independence—of other States, like Denmark and Holland, which belong to the Confederation by one province, though essentially distinct from it in the rest of their dominions. But, above all, it would give to the princes of Germany and Italy, or rather to the domination of German policy, a territorial influence which from the right hitherto attached to the House of Austria in the Italian provinces of the Imperial monarchy."

The Austrian army in the Papal dominions is to receive a re-inforcement of 6,000 men.

A list of victims put to death in Transylvania by the revolutionary party has just appeared. The heart sickens on seeing the total which it gives, viz. 4,834 persons, out of a population of 2,500,000. Well might Bem write to Kossuth that "his was reminded of the reign of terror in France." 416 persons were executed according to sentences given. 743 without any trial, and 3,042 were murdered in their houses or in the streets when the places which they inhabited were attacked; 400 of these last sufferers were boys or children under 14 years of age. Many were beaten to death, and among others in a certain Sarah Cosma, who received 200 blows before she died. Kossuth's Commissary in Transylvania was Eugène von Bothy against whose atrocities, it is but right to say Bem loudly protested. (*Times.*)

BUENOS AYRES.

We embrace the earliest opportunity of rectifying a notable error that occurred in our number of last week. The condecoration conferred on Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government, is that of Commander of the Bath, not that of a Knight Commander of said Order, as inadvertently stated on the occasion referred to.

The unexpected delay in the arrival of the "Eclair" Packet, and her consequent short stay in this Port, occasioned very serious inconvenience to parties who have extensive correspondence. It proves to demonstration the inadequacy of a sixty horse power to contend with the stiff breezes that prevail off the Mouth of the Plata.

We understand that arrangements are in contemplation to obviate these difficulties, by appointing a Steamer of greater power for the service between Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres. As a motive and inducement for this extra effort, we may mention the gratifying fact, that no less than 103 passengers were booked for the return voyage of the Eclair on this occasion; of whom 6 were to proceed the first voyage to Southampton. In the history of steam navigation and mail-packets, we have a thousand instances of the manner in which supply and demand act and react on each other; and in these new countries, with their teeming resources, it is impossible as yet to estimate the probable increase of commercial activity and social intercourse. At this important stage of the enterprise, we think there is much greater danger of its being under-rated than overrated.

In the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 28 ii., we find a correspondence recorded, that reflects much credit on the good taste and public spirit of the Court of Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. In view of the Grand Industrial Exhibition, now open to the nations of the World, said Court of Directors, as an earnest of their "desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Government of Buenos Ayres", have placed at its disposal a number of passages at reduced rates, for parties west or remounted by it, for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition. The conditions are, that for such Packet of their line, till the month of July inclusive, the number of such passengers shall not exceed twenty five; and that they shall all re-embark at South-ampton, on their return voyages, on or before the 30th November, forming an abatement of One Third, or the the established rates of passage money.

This is a considerate and handsome acknowledgement of the commonance given, and facilities afforded to the Packets of their line employed by General Rosas and duely in keeping with the cosmopolitan spirit of Grand Industrial Exhibition. We congratulate all parties on this significant interchange of courtesies, that tend to strengthen and draw closer the ties of Universal Brotherhood.

The honourable Captain Robert Gore, Her Majesty's Consul General in Montevideo, after a short but we trust pleasant visit to this Capital, embarked in the "Eclair" on monday, in rout for his destination. Don Maximo Terrero, and the Captain of the Port, Don Pedro Xinano, accompanied him on board, with the usual expressive demonstrations of courtesy and cordiality on the part of the Argentine Authorities. We happen to know that Captain Gore carried with him the most grateful impressions of Buenos Ayres; especially of the magnificent hospitalities of Palermo, and the enchanting graces of its interesting Mistress.

We understand that six or seven vessels had arrived at Corrientes, from Paraguay with cargoes of yerba &c., but had been detained by the Government of Corrientes, until such time as it should receive orders from the General Government with respect to them.

The latest news from Paraguay, *via* Rio Janeiro, represent that Province in a state of great agitation. Señor Gelly being suspected of plotting, with the Hungarian Commander of the forces, against the Government of Lopez, had been imprisoned, and his accomplice ordered to quit the Country; but the latter remained till the former's release in effect, on account of the discontent among the troops.

We are informed that to-morrow the French brig of war "Hussard" will fire three salutes, at sun-rise, mid day, and sun-set, in honour of the installation of the French Republic; and that the "Battery Liberlad," in consideration, we presume, of the friendly sentiments and relations embodied in the late Convention, and the satisfactory aspect it now presents as to its definitive ratification, will also take part in this interesting ceremonial.

We direct particular attention to an interesting article from "La Presse", on the Plata question, given at length in another column. Moderate in style, and consecutive in argument, it carries conviction as well as power. We are the author of the same close from the "Patrie", in reserve for next week; and we flatter ourselves that the "reign of mystification" on this important subject, is now drawing fast to its close—

Miscellaneous.

Marriages: a Fashion!—"Marriage," said my friend P., with a sneer upon his lip, which would have done honour to Mephistopheles, "Marriage, indeed! It would as soon leap off a precipice, and mix it for ever in a place desperate as the sight of the ladies! I'm for single independence, and full three and half man and no less than a simpleton who has not the sense to despise the snares of false —false women."

"Why, P.," exclaimed I, "are you resolved never to marry?"

"Yes, that I am; I don't mean to have my stairs strewed with old stockings and cast-off nightcaps. I won't be tormented with parrots, cats, and horses, nor allow myself to be disturbed by bad servants and squalling children—not I. Let the women fit about in waiting-young men's tea; them squeeze their curls, work their locks, parade their finery, and flounce their frocks; they 'waste their sweetness on the desert air.' It may do for common men, but not for me."

"Well, good bye, P." said I. He muttered "good," and we parted.

It was not long afterwards that I met my friend P., strutting about the promenade with a caution that astonished me, for he was always a slovenly kind of fellow, who wore an old hat merely because it was old. And P. was dressed to the nines; he was arrayed in a costly suit, which silently spoke the tailor's praises; his hair was carefully curled about his neck, was curiously twisted into a knot of mathematical precision; and a brilliant red breast pin, in the shape of a human heart, shone sparkling upon plaited ruffles exquisitely clean. Silk stockings and monster pumps gave grace to his handsome feet. I was amazed, and hailed him with looks and gestures expressive of astonishment.

"Why, P! in the name of all that's wonderful, where are you going, and what are you about to do?"

With a blush he replied, "Oh! only walking for air and exercise, that's all."

"Oh, that's all is it! I wonder you don't choose a busier scene for your rambles; you certainly need not be ashamed of your dress."

P. blushed *very red*, and stammered forth a joke.

"Yes, I have turned dandy, just to humour the world, and—"

"And what?" inquired I.

He hesitated a moment, and his lip; but suddenly assuming his natural frankness of demeanour, addressed me as follows;—

"Why, my dear fellow, I believe there is no use in concealing it any longer from you, so I may as well confess it at once."

"Confess what?"

"Why, that I am going—going—"

"Why, what in the matter? going where?"

"To be"—with increased confusion.

"To be what?"

"M——m——married!"

Alas, poor P.! he cast his eyes bashfully upon the ground, the picture of perfect misery, his cheek, and he looked so tender and sentimental, as if about to whisper love, that I laughed till he was compelled to join in chorus, and we had a hearty laugh together.

"What!" exclaimed I, "you have actually been *ensnared by false—false woman!*"

"I have."

And then we sat you down with the cats and bandboxes?"

"No, he still."

"With the old stockings and cast-off caps."

"Oh, nonsense!"

"Bad news, and squalling children."

"As you are a brave, be merciful," said he, and with a good-natured laugh at the feebleness of human nature, I left him to steer in quiet towards the polar star of his existence.

I saw him a few days afterwards, with a sweet girl hanging affectionately on his arm, and evidently making fond *P*s very entirely pensive.

A Chapter on Jennyisms.—

I. And in the year 1850, which was the year after the great plague, the New Yorkers took unto themselves a new idol to worship,even Jenny, the songstress, who came from the far countries of the north.

II. And it came to pass when Jenny came to land, a great multitude flew up their caps before her, and followed to the Battery of one Howard, which had been made ready for her. And musical instruments were brought; and the great multitude bowed down, and worshipped her with sweet sounds.

III. And the same day was the Sabbath.

IV. And it became known, and men said unto one another, that Jenny had brought a little dog which Victoria, the queen, gave her.

V. And it came to pass that the Lord Mayor, the world famous Phineas Taylor Barnum, and the high priests and the mighty men waited upon Jenny, and also the daughters of the Manhattan, to the number of fifty did attend upon her.

VI. And the multitude and the cunning sent gifts of their handiwork until Jenny had no room to put them.

VII. And it came to pass that, the tax gatherer (for behold he laid tribute upon the people, and he hoped to secure much treasure by reason of Jenny,) said unto the people, for so much ye shall listen to Jenny the sweet singer.

IX. And there was strife among the people, who should give most; and one Genin, a hatter, paid 240 pieces of silver that he might be called first worshipper of Jenny. Now (for it was that the people of New York continued unto man his religion, by the amount of his treasure.) And many others paid 75 pieces of silver that they might listen unto Jenny.

X. And the people of the great city of Liverpool, that lieth beyond the great sea, hath given unto Jenny a vessel of silver, which is called a tenkettle! And they lifted up their voices and sang a great song, "Jenny put the kettle on" with many rejoicings.

XI. And the worshipper of Jenny who was a little cracked in his head, and his thought unto himself that he was a great scribe and writer of songs. Howbeit he blew his own trumpet and he wrote unto Jenny, of which here followeth one;

'Himmaleh's down from Heaven,
Bow down, worship head,
Dief, now is slumber given,
Keeps the night sench of the dead.
Blowingwinds, Harbinger of Day,
Hush the singing of the main;
Birge, Arbe, Sergi, Dorla,
Laugh to scorn the fear of pain."

XII. And the rest of the chronicles of Jenny are they not all written by the scribes of New York, likewise the fact of Jenny's visit to Philadelphia? which we find by the people with great greediness, handing them down to many Jennyrations.

(*D. Times.*)

Matrimonial.—The following advertisement, which we find in the Express this morning, seems to open such an entirely new plan of winning the affections, or the hand at least, of the fair ones of creation, that it is worth copying:

"Wanted.—By a Gentleman, (who has neither the time or inclination for the idle forms and ceremonies of courtship,) a wife. He is of middle age, medium size, dark eyes and complexion, good education, polite, easy address, character of the strictest integrity, unexceptionable habits strictly temperate, and possessed of property to the amount of $40,000 and over. He is desirous of forming a union with a lady 20 to 25 years old, of a corresponding domestic turn and standing in society; good health, and kind, cheerful disposition; and if a widow, without children; and if possessed of property, whatever she has to be settled upon herself. He proposes to visit the World's Fair, in London, next May, and thence extend his tour through the greater part of Europe, and would like to have his wife accompany him. Any Lady wishing to reply to this note, will please address a note to P Veritas, office of Boyd's Express, 45 William Street, within one week, over whatever signature she may prefer, and such note she will receive an answer, appointing a time and place for a meeting between herself [or friend, if desired,] and the advertiser, [or friend of his,] to arrange preliminaries for an interview between the parties, should one be deemed necessary, after a full exchange of facts, examination of Daguerreotype likenesses, &c. Should an interview be agreed upon, it can take place in the presence of such friends of the parties as they may please to invite. Up to this stage of the negotiation no names or identity need be disclosed, consequently no confidence can be abused.

and, guarded as the intercourse will be, no indelicacy or scandal can attach. The most satisfactory explanation will be made for the rather novel and unusual course adopted by the writer to obtain a wife, and, as he makes the communication in PERFECT CANDOR and GOOD FAITH, he trusts that no one will reply to it other than in the same spirit.

"Newark Daily Advertiser."

Jan. 22nd.

EXCHANGE—May 2.

Spanish Doblons and Pistoons	16 1
Patriot Doubloons	15 a 16
Spanish do.	9 26
Bills on England, per doubloon	7 1/8 a 7/8, per cent.
currency	9 do. 3 5-16d
Do. Montevideo, specie	1 per cent.
France, per doubloon	88 a 89 f. p. c.
United States, do. discount	1
Rio Janeiro	1 p. c. premium

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 17 3

The lowest 20

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 17 3

The lowest 28

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 72d. per ounce.

The lowest, 71 3-8 per ounce.

Permiss for shipping specie p. c. 1

EXPORTS—May 2.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matanzas, marrow, without bulls, 28 a 30		57	a 58
20 lbs. pounds of 35 lbs.		55	a 56
Do. do. do. cow, 28 a 30		55	a 56
Do. do. do. calves, 3 bulls, 25, 22 lbs.			
	marco	55	a 56
Hides, for 20 a 22 lbs.		55	a 56
Do. N. Americas, 20 a 24		54	a 55
Do. of all sizes,		54	a 55
Do. of low weights, say over, 17 lbs.		56	a 57
Do. calf skins, say 90 7 lbs.		57	a 58
Ox hides, salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.		42	a 46
Cow do. do. 40 a 45		42	a 46
Horse do. dry, each		12	a 13
Do. do. salted		7	a 8
Seamen, dry, 4 dol. daily, each, pounds 35 lbs.		54	a 55
Skins, duty 4 ₰			
Skins, wrinkled, salted, per 30 lbs.		40	a 42
Nutria, (seamen,) per lb.		8	a 9
Wrens, duty free.			
Ordinary, duty, per 25 lbs.		17	a 20
Do. second	"	20	a 23
Mealine, duty,	"	25	a 45
Do. washed	"	45	a 50
Fine, duty	"	45	a 50
Do. washed	"	50	a 80
Cornelia, dried	silver	52	rls.
Horns bair, duty 4 ₰			
" Short, sorted		36	a 38
" mixed "		46	a 50
" long "		46	a 50
Horns, with garrs.		27	a 28
Do. do.		26	a 27
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, or tub		22	a 23
" pure scarce		23	a 24
Nine cuttings, curred, duty 4 ₰		2200	a 2400
Horns, duty, 4 ₰ Ox, mil	piece	1000	a 1100
Inferior do.		700	a 800
Do. Cow		150	a 200
Carrots feathers, duty 4 ₰			
Long Shirts, lb.		5	a 6
Do. short white		12	a 14
Do. loose		12	a 14
Jerked beef, duty 4 ₰ qul.		20	a 24
Horses, skin & marrow 4 ₰ p. mil.		26	a 30
Mare's grease		17	a 18
Goat skins, per dozen		24	a 27

The supplies from the Rivers are again falling off.

The parcels that arrive, are bought up immediately.

The Saladeros continue without receiving cattle, and from the uncertainty of getting them in, will not enter into any engagement, even on the most liberal terms.

No stocks of salted hides on hand.

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qul.	$20
Hoop and sheet " "	"	26
Cask, abundant		1110
" Smith, scarce	interones	8 ₰
Lumber, American	foot	3 ₰ currency
" beds and Baltic, scarce	m. feet	30 a 34
Russian pine	"	35
" pitch pine, scarce	currency	5 a 6
Flag stones	square yard	22
Zinc, sheet	qul.	125
Tin plate, in sheets	box	11 ₰
" bar	curr. qul.	4500
Shingles per m.	"	65 a 70

Salt Cadiz and Lisbon 2 ₰ rls river f. regn.

FREIGHTS.—May 2.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.		75.
Salted do.	"	45.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes	"	
Bales of wool and hair		35 & 30s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ₰ pd.)		60 & 65
Salted do. 1000 " "		40 & 45
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes	"	45 & 50
Produce in bales, per 10 ₰		2 ₰
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ₰ p.)		80 & 85s.
Salted do. " " "		40s.
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ₰ p.)		20 32
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ₰ p.		1c.
Salted do. " "		1c.
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ₰		6 ₰
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3rls.
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 160 lbs.		5rls.
Havana.		
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 16rls. in foreign do. 7rls.		

Report on the Produce Market for the Packet, on the 10th March, 1851, by W. T. Goad and Rigg, Brokers, London.

In subjoining the following remarks on the leading articles of River Plate Produce, we regret to say, we do not report a general improvement in the demand, which arises more from the prices required, than any particular depression in the manufactured branches of the trade. On the whole, the Hides trade may not prove to be in a highly healthy state, the present paucity of business is the result of those fears which generally prevail between the period of a small and a regular supply of any commodity.

Dry Hides.—On the 10th ult the whole of the Stock was offered at Public Sale, but neither the home trade nor export buyers were disposed to purchase, although the importers were prepared to submit to a reduction on previous rates, and the attempt to realize was a failure. No sales were made in February, but during the present week we have placed a small parcel of 177 heavy dry Ox hides from Rio Janeiro, at 40d p. lb. Stock 7,919 Buenos Ayres and 259 Rio Grande Hides.

Salted Ox from Ayres & Rio Grande Hides.—Since our Report for the Packet on the 1st inst. 1,100 Hides have been exceedingly limited, and only in small parcels to supply pressing orders. The tanners are generally well supplied with Raw Hides, though some of the largest are reported to have Stocks that will carry them over April, and others have been largely indicted to purchase Salted American Hides, (which have still rather lower the last few weeks,) under the impression that Hides of the description at 3d to 3 1/4 p. lb. offer a better prospect of profit than South American at 4d to 4 1/2 p. lb. The sale of American Hides to the home tanners have for the produces as many River Plate and Rio Grande Hides.

There is also a strong impression up in the country, that when fresh supplies come forward prices will immediately decline, and many of the tanners who are absolutely in want of good B. A. Hides, and who generally buy Yellow Salted, with this view, being in some degree influenced by this opinion, refrain from doing so at present, though if any real strong request were there there is no doubt the Y would take a fair supply at 41/2 p. lb. for such than the price is now asked for an inferior quality. Of this they gave abun ant proof last Autumn, by securing all the thick grass Hides at extreme prices in the tanning, and as many of those have a projection in favor of Buenos Ayres Hides, (being more of a habit in their tanning,) there is little doubt they will continue to give the extreme prices of the day, whenever fresh supplies of the quality required come forward.

Although the Factors' Circular do not allude to any business at reduced prices, we have good authority for saying such is the case, and the very fact of known sales at easier prices, combined with a fall in the value of English produce which has produced a checking influence in the minds of the tanners, and the Hide Market at this moment cannot be considered otherwise than dull and lowering.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and one that is likely to have its influence on the Leather Market at a later period of the Year, that not one fourth of the usual number of Hides from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Hides has been sold in London and Liverpool the last two Months as compared with the same period of the last two Years. The average sales in the two Markets during the first two Months of the last ten Years, appear to have been 55,777 Hides, but during the first two Months of this Year, and the average sales in the two Markets during the first quarter of the last ten Years appear to be 55,777 Hides,—so that the tanners generally cannot have any thing like the usual supply of Hides on hand.

Horse Hides move slowly and without improvement in price the Stock, however, is small and there is no necessity for holders to accept reduced prices.

Sheep skins have been more required for the last few days, and we have placed 95 Bales, of chiefly fine Wools, at 8 1/2 p. lb. Horses are very scarce and such descriptions are very high, but as the manufacturing trade is greatly they are likely to continue in request for some time to come.

Horse Hair did not sell freely prior to the Commercial Barracuta were not disposed to give extreme prices, except for what they required for immediate use. The Stock has since been increased by an arrival of 70 Bales from the States, and now amounts to 140 Bales (and 10 Bales Mane) which is not a still small, and with an active trade would not exceed a Month's consumption, sales since 28 ult. only 2 Bales mixed Mane Hair at 7 1/2 p. lb.

The Tallow Market has been very unsteady the last week; considerable sales, however, have been made, but principally between speculators, and prices are rather rather high. The best business being quoted 38s. 6d. p. cwt. A very small arrival of River Plate have been made by Private at 37/6 a 37/9 p. cwt. for full and fine rendering color, fair.

It is very clear that the present are special or speculative prices, and the best indication of the state of the Market will produce a temporary panic in the Market, and little or no business would be done until the tanners could see their purchasing price, commensurate with the stock of Foreign Tallow and the future supply.

As the last Month of heavy settlements on the forward contracts over and there will be made no further prices, and increase the difference that will have to be paid on the delivery contracts, therefore it is not improbable that prices will be higher than the close of the Month, if large arrivals and speculators wishing to realize.

The stock of Foreign Tallow is not much larger now than it was at the same period last Year, viz—33,520 Casks, against 31,713 last year, but the greater portion of the latter had been held Year by importers who now and encouraged the demand at continuing prices. Now it is held by speculators at prices the consumers will not give, except for small parcels to supply immediate wants, so they are strongly impressed with the idea that before long prices must give way. The speculators however, have the advantage at present, and with good management may retain it through the Spring and Summer, though it is to be feared they are too numerous and without unanimity.

The present state of the Market presents this view. The Stock in London is at the same date last Year, but the present price nobody 3/6 a 3/9 p. ton higher, so that if speculators decide upon realizing at the best known prices the Stock may be looked for—on the other hand, if they are firm in holding—upon supplying just the quantity required for the wants of the trade—or even the Stock to be reduced as to the Oil-Pr—and carry over the balance to the Autumn Season—in any case good prices are anticipated during the Summer.

At the Public Sale yesterday River Plate Tallow was only in limited demand The hard and bright descriptions were mixed in request, but the dark and inferior sorts were quite neglected. The quantity offered was equal to 950 Pipes, of which 300 found buyers at last week's prices for the good qualities but at an advance of 6d p. cwt. for hard Rio Tallow. Boxes of fair and middling colors, hard, brought 36-6 p.—fair color, firm 37-3 p.—middling color, firm 37-6 p. cwt.—fine and dark hard 37 6 a 38-3, dittos, firm 36-6 a 37-1 dropped and inferior 35 p. cwt. Casks, of fair and fine, firm 37-3 p.—middling color, firm 37-a 37 3 p.—fine dark, firm 36 9 p.—dropped and inferior 35 a 36-3 p. cwt.

Present Stock of S. A. Tallow 730 Casks and 1,917 Boxes, equals to 14,6 Pipes of 2 cwt. each.

Buenos Ayres Wool.—70 Bales were sold at the West sales just from mixed; some fine Merinos realized 13d p. lb.—the other lots were mixed and inferior, and sold on low prices. At the Colonial Wool sales prices show an average decline of 1d a 1d p. lb. on the previous sales.

No fresh sales have been enquired for, and a few Bales would not now freely at full prices.

Chardons Skins.—The whole of the Stock is announced for sale in the approaching Fur Sales.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

No arrivals or sailing, April 26, Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, April 27, Wind W. S., Spanish brigantine Napoleon,

Prussian barque Lina, 302 tons, Zoll, from Bordeaux 1st February, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 682 barrels, 36 half barrels and 740 bales and rest, 98 barrels white wine, 19 barrels and 18 half barrels vinegar, 37 boxes chards, 165 do. fruit, 14 do. preserves, 4 do. tobacco, 41 do. absynth, 74 do. cordials, 2 do. confectionary, 1 barrel and 1 box cutlery, 100 boxes and 2 barrels brandy, 5 boxes orange flower water, 3 do. porcelain, 29 boxes and 7 bales merchandize, 1 billiard table.

Passengers—12.

Portuguese barque Amazonas, 200 tons, Repetto, from Pernambuco 30th ult, to J. C. Meyrelles.

American corvette St. Louis, Captain Cock, from Montevideo 24th inst.

Sailed, National brigantine Mariana Rosa, 130 tons, Francisco Canessa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Richard Sutton, jun., with 4028 quintals jerked beef, 60 boxes tallow, 4 pipes, 7 half pipes and 77 barrels linseed, 13 boxes merchandize, 4 do. hats.

Sardinian brigantine Stanonville, 421 tons, J. P. Johnson, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1016 hides and 52 serons wool, 25,000 horns.

Sailed, April 29, Wind W., in the afternoon changed to N. W., British steam packet Rob, Capt. Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Sailed, April 29, Wind S. W., National brig De Nos, 215 tons, Tyson, for Marseilles.

Sailed, April 29, Wind S. W., National brig Nereus, despatched by Bernardo Delfino, 3 salted ox and cow hides, 8,044 dry 13,108 horns.

National brig Narcisa, 220 tons, H. Valentin, for Antwerp, despatched by George Rick & Co., with 12,040 dry ox and cow hides, 2,500 salted do. do., 6,700 horns, 94 bales and 3 bags wool, 9 tiger skins.

Sardinian brigantine Soi Fratelli, 167 tons, Carlos Conrado, for Falmouth, despatched by Bartolomé Viale & Co., with 4,617 salted ox and cow hides, 135 pipes tallow, 4 balss hair, 33,000 bones.

Sardinian brig Duque Leopoldo, 211 tons, Felipe Campodonico, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by Jacinto Caprile.

Sailed, April 30, Wind W. N. W., Sardinian barque Antonio, 225 tons, Antonio Picaluga, for Genoa, despatched by José Avegno, with 1,870 salted ox and cow hides, 8,417 dry do. do.

Sardinian polacre Elisio, 163 tons, J. Vassallo, for Brazil, despatched by José Avegno, with 2648 quintals jerked beef, 200 pats tro ero beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides, 800 bundles straw.

Sailed, May 1st. Wind N. N. W., French brig La Paix, 175 tons, J. M. Olivier, for Antwerp, despatched by Audiffred, with 5638 dry ox and cow hides, 7836 salted do. do., 110 dry horse do., 10,000 bones.

Prussian barque Isaac, 304 tons, H. Langhoff, for New York despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co. with 8987 dry ox and cow hides, 320 salted horse do., 772 bales and 25 serons wool, 173 bales sheep skins, 9 do. goat do., 6 do. hair, 4 do. ostrich feathers, 9 do. calf skins, 35,000 horns.

Arrived, May 2, Wind N. N. W., French steamer Flambert, Commander Lamott Piquett, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Pereyra, 166 tons, José A. Pereyra Alves, for Paranagua, despatched by the Capitain, with 366 fanegas salt.

The following is the manifest of the undermentioned vessel :—

"Antonietta."—12 boxes and 2 bales merchandize, 135 boxes oil and cordials, 148 do. wine, 1 do. perfumery, 13 do. glass, 41 bales papers, 180 do. do., 90 do. brown do., 109 boxes drugs, 45 do. fruits, 6 barrels flowers and preserves, 3 bales cork strippers, 8 do. pepper, 116 bags dried peas, 9 barrels chest nuts, 14 do. anchovies, 1 box brass, 1 do. music, 66 do. marble, 14 mill stones, 21,000 bricks, 5,000 tiles, a lot paving stones, 50 boxes vermicelli, 1 hogshead gruniche, 20 boxes dates, 9 bags almonds, 500 brooms, 6 boxes pastry.

BIRTH.

On the 11th ult., Mrs. John Wilkes, of a son, still born.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. Joseph W. F. Romano, of a son.

DIED.

On the 10th ult., suddenly, Mr. John Wilkes, engineer, a native of Mosley, County of Worcester, England. He was much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

On the 29th ult., Andrew Anderson, aged 4 years and 29 days, son of Mr. James Anderson, carpenter, of this city. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 30th. He is deeply lamented by his affectionate Parent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. Weston, Daguerreotypist,

37 Calle la Victoria,

Informs the public that he is the person referred to in Mr. Helsby's advertisement, and that he rests his claim to their patronage on the known superiority of his Pictures. With regard to the slanderous imputations contained in said advertisement W. W. considers it unnecessary to say one word, except it be to commiserate the man that could conceive and pen such a production. m3.—4p.

James Mason, Brushmaker,

begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the Shop No. 37, Calle Catedral, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. m.3—3p.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The General Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

For Sale, Champaign, superior quality, Claret, Saint Croix du Mont of 1815, Chateau la Rose, Cherry Cordials, German Ale and light Beer.

Apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 12.

Wanted to purchase, second hand, but in good order, Capt. Marryatt's Novels, a note addressed E. W., Calle Reconquista, No. 8, will be attended to. a. 26 —4c.

Just received per Sappho, and for sale at No. 17 Calle Defensa, a small assortment of ladies and Children's boots and shoes suited for the present season, London manufacture. m3.—3c.

For Antwerp. Passengers only.

The very fine and entirely new, fast sailing Neapolitan brig PIT ALIA, will sail for the above destination positively on the 15th to 20th May. This beautiful vessel offers a most desirable opportunity for those about proceeding to Europe, having first rate accommodations and possessing every requisite for rendering a sea voyage agreeable. The very best treatment may be calculated on. In addite application must be made to the Captain at the Fonda del Globo, or to her Consignees, Henry Sinclanet. m.3—4p.

Archivo Americano. For sale,

a complete file to this date, in three languages, published by Don Pedro Angel's. Apply at the Bookstore Calle La Merced, No 84. a.26—3p.

Shipping List

OF

Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. Passengers only.

The A 1. American barque Henry Shelton, 396 tons, C. B. Long, Commander will have quick despatch, and has excellent room for passengers m.29.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Boston. American barque

Salomes Piper, A 1. 196 tons, Lebbeus Curtis, captain, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and is already long. She is guaranteed to have very quick despatch. She can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably a. 5.

For Boston. The superior A 1.

American brig Constadt, 265 tons, Capt. Edward Hatch, has one third of her cargo engaged and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are very spacious.m.29.

Consignees Messrs. Sam. B. Hale & Co.

For New York. Bremen barque

Sophia, A 1. 220 tons Register, capt. J. Kehlke, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 600 bales more. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior.

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons. s.—

For New York. Sardinian

brig Telegrafo, 153 tons, only requires from 50 to 100 bales to complete her freight. Early application is required. m.—3.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For New York. Passengers only.

The fine A 1. Prussian polacre Nativita de Maria, 203 tons, B. Tiscornia Master, is chartered and will be a limited time, and can accomodate a few passengers with comfort. m.29

Consignees Messrs. Piaggio Pietranera & Co

For London. The A. 1. Argentine

brigantine Gesina, 170 tons Register, M. Moller, Master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight. She has accommodations for passengers are excellent. 30m2

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons

For Cork or Falmouth, and the

Continent. The fine fast sailing A 1. Oldenburg schooner brig TRITON, 115 tons, C. Ramlje. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only The A. 1. British brig Helen, 191 tons, N. H. Brown, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co. m.29

For Southampton. Passengers

only. The new fast sailing copppered and tre-pan-fastened Sardinian brig Camoidolo, 234 tons register, Capt. Antonio Raffo. This fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Hamburg. The clipper

built A. 1. English brig Ida, (late Emma,) 155 tons, Capt. Erich Bock. This vessel has only room for 2000 dry hides or equivalent in bales, and will have quick despatch. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Marseilles and Genoa.

Has two thirds of her cargo engaged the A 1. Sardinian polacre Arturo, 174 tons, capt. Pedro Basano, can admit the equivalent of 300 bales or its equivalent. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignee Jacinto Caprile, Esq. m.29.

For Rio de Janeiro. Passengers

and cargo. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Maria, 193 tons, Capt. Repetto, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 700 to 800 quintals of beef. She has superior accommodations for passengers. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Elia Canese & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The fine Sardinian polacre Abbalorino, 123 tons. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The A. 1. superior Sardinian brig Antonietto, 149 tons. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles, 275 tons register, A.1. at Lloyd's, J. Domville, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still disengaged room for salted hides and light freight. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London, British barque Electore, J. Moulin, commander, all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only disengaged room for passengers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs Bayley Brothers.

For London, Swedish brig Princesan Louise, 311 tons register, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool, British schooner "Dimin," 120 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Wray, master has room for salted hides and light freight. m.3

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Liverpool, British schooner "Sappho," 127 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Beeton, master is now ready to take in cargo, and will have quick despatch. a.3.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool. British ship Parraguy, 319 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyd's, G. Pringle, commander, has only room for a few tons salted hides and light freight. a.12.

Consignee—Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool, British brig An-des, 219 tons, Wesley, commander, has only room for salted hides and light freight. a.19.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Rick," 227 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Wemyss, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take a few pipes of tallow, salted hides and light freight. a.19.

Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "Invoice," 159 tons, S. H. Hocker commander, will sail the end of this month, and has only room for passengers. m.—3.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. Norwegian barque "Balder," 300 tons, Andersen, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has only disengaged room for passengers. f.21.

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. Bremen barque "Element," 230 tons, F. Fayaken, commander, is chartered for the above destination, and has only room for passengers. m.19

Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig ROSE, A. Munck, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel. She has only room for passengers.

Consignee Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, has a large part of her cargo engaged, and can still take a few tons salted dry hides. a.26

Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque CHARLES, 224 tons, Rousseau, commander, has the larger part of her cargo engaged, and can still take from three to four thousand dry hides. m.3.

Consignees M. Lopez, & Co.

For Havre. Brazilian brig Falcon, 189 tons, Faleno, master, will sail about the 20th of this month, and has only room for passengers. m.3.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For New York. The first class Sardinian barque "Elena," 367 tons, Canessa, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides or hides. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Bethell Brothers & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque "Paul Bernard," 163 tons, Donaud, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, on her first voyage, is chartered to sail for the above destination in all next month and offers a superior opportunity for passengers. m.—3.

For Antwerp. French barque

For Freight or Charter.

British barque Crusader, 314 tons register, H. Guy, master, a very fast sailing vessel and most desirable conveyance for shippers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

For freight or Charter.

British brig Gauntlet, A. 1. at Lloyd's, 206 tons, register, Presley, master, is a regular trader and well known for good delivery of her cargo and fast sailer. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British barque Orion, 332 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's H. Houston, master, is well known in the trade and a very fast vessel. m.3.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1. Zell, master, is a fast sailer, and desirable vessel for shippers. m3. Consignees Messrs. Diego Calvo & Sons.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

Evening Tuition. Mr. Powell's School is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 till 8 o'clock. N.B. Persons wishing to become pupils are requested to make early application to Mr. F., No. 70, Calle Reconquista. a.26—4c.

For Sale, a small collection of choice plants; may be seen any afternoon during the week by applying at the schoolroom behind the English church between the hours of 3 and 5. a.19—3c.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition Vessel under the command of the person whatever they come in order the letter to establish the liberality of the parties will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c.6.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Dutch brig "Thetis," 260 tons register, H. Meppelder, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a new vessel and very fast sailer, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. m.3.

Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Falmouth. Passage only. The very fast sailing A. 1. British built Brigantine "Merchant" 184 tons, Luke, Master—is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations for Passengers are excellent.

Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers. a—19

Pour le Havre—Ligne de Paquebots—Le très-beau fin voilier trois mats francais "Paraus," du 256 tonneaux, capitaine M. Cathelin, ayant presque arrêté tout son chargement, sera promptement expédié—Il pourra encore prendre quelques passagers, ayant des logements très commodes.

Ses consignataires MM E. Ochoa et Cie. a—19

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots—Le très-beau et bien connu de voilier trois mats (Barque) français "Anne," de 248 tonneaux, commandé par monsieur le capitaine Fémenat, ayant arrêté la plus grande partie de son chargement, sera bientôt expédié. Il pourra encore prendre 6 à 7 cents quintaux pour cette destination et quelques passagers, pour lesquels ses logements sont de premier ordre.

Ses consignataires MM. E. Ochoa et Cie. a—19

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau, neuf, et de grande capacité, doublé et chevillé en cuivre trois mats (Barque) français "le Chasseur," le 198 tonneaux, sou capitaine mons our. N. Peschegue, sera fini pour entrer en cargaison et pourra encore prendre à fret par traite de son chargement—Il a aussi des passagers lesquels auront très commodement logés.

Son consignataire M. N. Peschegaric. a—19

For Marseilles and Cette.

French brig "Eugenie," 149 tons, Arnaud commander, has all her cargo contracted for and only room for passengers. Terms and accommodations are excellent. Please apply to her consignee J. B. Vignal Esq. a.26.

For Liverpool British brig Eliza, 232 tons, James Wylie master, now at this port, has the greatest part of her cargo on board and the remainder all-set, will be despatched in a few days and has only room for passengers. m—3.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp Swedish brig Sidon, 205 tons, Hemming commander, has all her cargo contracted for and in course of shipment and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom her accommodations are excellent. m—3

Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

Brazilian brig Atala, 182 tons, Vicenzi commander, is a fast sailer and very handy vessel, offers a superior opportunity to shippers of cargo and passengers. m—3 Consignees Messrs. Carreras & Co.

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

A WALKING STICK

of a thick sapling of an orange tree, with yellow bark, and having towards the lower end the remains of a covering of black paint, was taken from the room door of the advertiser, very early on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of this month. It is particularly regretted by the owner, being the gift of a friend in North America in the year 1821, and the companion of his voyages and travels for 30 years: a handsome reward will be given by him to any one who will deliver it at 251 Calle de Maypu.

Ap. 26—3c.

Wet nurse is wanted, one who can bring good recommendations. Apply Calle Reconquista. No. 93. a.19—2c.

SHEEP.

The Messrs. Gibson are disposed to treat with persons of sober and steady habits and possessing a knowledge of sheep, for 2 flocks on shares on their estancia of the Rincon del Tuyú. To steady men with a small capital proportionate to the half of a flock this offers a good opportunity, as the Puestos with flocks and corrals are ready for immediate occupation. Apply for further particulars at 110 Calle del Temple between 9 and 11 in the morning. a. 19—3p

FOR SALE—Bottled Port and Sherry Wine—Preserved English Oyst rs—Champagne Wine of superior quality—Holland's Geneva—Smoked Herrings—Pale Sherry in Casks—Jams and Jellies—Prepared Mustard—Fine Salad Oil—Assorted Sauces—Sardines in Oil—Currie Powder—Tart Fruits—Currants—Table Salt—Capers—Fruits in Brandy—Cayenne Pepper—Pale Ale and London Stout—Anchovy and Bloater Pastes—Pale and Dark Brandy.

Apply to Bayley Brothers.

a.19—4c.

☞ AVIS.

Messieurs les Passagers qui veulent bien passer sur le Paquebot de la Ligne "le Parana," Capitaine Victor Le Corre, pour cause de quarantaine, sont invités d'arranger leur passages et leurs malles à Montevideo, où arrive le Corre, ou chez les consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa et Cie, ou ses amis, Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, No. 55 Rue de la Reconquista. a.26—c

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honour to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English school in said College; and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following courses of studies:—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry (plane and spherical)
Grammar	
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Electricity
Book Keeping	Galvanism
Euclid's Elements	Hydrostatics
History	Pneumatics
Mensuration	Hydraulics
Engineering	Optics

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.

m.3—13c.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerreo-an Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR—T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½
a.26—co.

☞ GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruchon" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlement's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowseriny, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunella do., Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a.26—c. o.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Barges, pay 46 Spanish dollars, 1r. 820, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 111 ft. Burgos; and 109 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay $20 extra currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the $20 duty currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dollars.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 25th u't. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Date of Sailings
	NATIONAL.			
Dec. 9	Pol. Bella Union, Brunengo.....	Pedro Vinle.....	121	Rio Jno.
Feb. 6	Bg. Nova, Vedia.....	Bayley Brothers & Co.	220	Montevideo
Mar. 7	Eglo, Genine, Moide.....	Casares & Sons.....	76	London.
	BRITISH			
Feb. 7	Gh. Eleanor, Vaudin.....	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
" 8	Bg. Helen, Le Feuvre.....	De Lisle & Brothers	247	Do.
" 9	Bg. Bennet, Wylie.....	James Cattle.....	272	Bogsand.
" 13	Bgn. Jane Romney, Kendall..	J. Best & Brothers.	64	Pool.
" 12	Bg. John Coulthard, Barrie....	J. Actkinson.....	247	Penrith.
" 12	Bg. Spartan, Bell.....	Bethell Brothers	247	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Bg. Eliza, Wylie.....	Bayley Brothers..	53	Pool.
" 1	Bg. Sarah, Wemyss.....	Samuel Hesse....	219	Do.
" 1	Bg. Queen of the Isles, Domville	De Lisle Brothers & Co	275	Do.
" 1	Bg. Queen of the Isles, Domville	De Lisle Brothers & Co	275	London.
" 2	Bg. Rob, Wemyss.....	Tomkinson & Co.....	227	Do.
April 6	Pc. Cruiser, Gray.....	Rennie, Tweedie & Co..	211	Do.
" 7	Sch. Invincer, Hocker.....	Bayley Brothers.....	159	Do.
" 7	Bgtn. Morgan, Luke.....	Hughes Brothers....	227	Boston.
" 12	Sch. Sapph, Beeton.....	Hughes Brothers....	127	Plym'th.
" 13	Sch. Emma, Way.....	G. Bell & Co.....	110	Do.
" 23	Bg. Samuel, Fletcher.....	S. J. Hale & Co....	200	Boston.
" 24	Gh. Ocean, Houston.....	J. Best & Brothers.	232	Do.
	AMERICAN			
Feb. 7	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo.....	Casares & Sons..	257	N. York.
" 21	Sp. Hackney, Crowell.....	Samuel Hesse....	230	Do.
Mar. 1	Bg. Henry Sheldon, Long.....	Thomkinson & Co.	221	Boston.
" 10	Bg. Crockett, Hibbs.....	A. Mascias & Co.	178	Do.
" 24	Bk. Solomon Piper, Nichols....	S. H. Hale & Co.	376	Do.
" 24	Bk. Lorenzo Hayes, Scott.....	Hayes & Co.....	403	N. York.
" 29	Bgtn. Nancy, Crowell.....	S. J. Hale & Co..	201	Boston.
April 7	Bk. Edward Koppisch, Upton....	Gowland & Co....	249	Salem.
	FRENCH			
Feb. 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau.....	M. Lopez & Co...	324	Havre.
" 21	Bg. La Paix, Audiffred.....	Audiffred.....	179	Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bk. Paul Bernard, Donaud....	To order.....	163	Do.
" 10	Bg. Furaud, Barbe.....	E. Ochi & Co....	178	Do.
" 31	Bg. Armengaud, Xavier.....	E. Ochoa & Co...	256	Antwerp
April 11	Pol. Bk. Chasseur, Peschgaric....	Peschgaric.....	198	Marseilles
" 11	Bg. Carvalho, Bayle.....	Testasecond Vallet	158	Cette.
" 11	Bk. Eugenie, Arnaud.....	J. B. Vignal.....	149	Cette.
" 12	Bk. Anne, Fremont.....	E. Ochoa & Co...	247	Havre.
	SPANISH			
Mar. 19	Bg. Romantico, Pascal.....	Felix Buxareo...	258	Havana.
" 23	Bk. Celestina, Sensat.....	Llavi, Sol & Sons	254	N. York.
April 6	Bg. Pepe.....	E. Ochoa & Co...	265	Brazil.
" 7	Bg. Flor de Mayo, Ibarra.....	Llavallol & Sons	247	Do.
" 7	Pol. Merced, Macua.....	Llavallol & Co...	214	Do.
" 13	Sch. Mercedes, Iturrioz.....	Alzaga & Co.....	120	Do.
" 17	Bk. Julio Errazte, Apellaniz....	To order.....	139	Do.
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 12	Pol. Caballo Marino, Avegno ..	E. Viale & Co	149	Genoa.
" 31	Bk. Adelaide, Ivaldi.....	Ivaldi & Avegno..	229	Genoa.
Jan. 20	Pol. Recole, Raggio.....	Recole & Co.....	174	Do.
Jan. 20	Bg. Arno, Michelli.....	Sivori & Schiaffino	199	Do.
Feb. 10	Bgtn. Sa. Fratelli, Comedo.....	Sivori & Schiaffino	270	Genoa.
" 1	Pol. Emilia, Vassallo.....	Jose Avegno.....	163	Parraga's
" 2	Bg. Pepita, Capella.....	Jose Avegno.....	162	Rio Jno.
" 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarello.....	A. Mascias & Co..	174	Do.
" 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarello.....	Jose Avegno.....	210	Genoa
" 5	Pol. Nativita di Maria, Tuscano	Pin. gio, Ferrari & Co.	174	Do.
" 6	Pol. Arno, Bassano.....	Jacinto Caprile....	174	Marseill.
" 6	Bg. Duque Leganes, Ivaldi.....	Ivaldi & Avegno..	224	Genoa.
" 24	Pol. Campidoglio, Roffo.....	D. Calvo & Sons	221	Do.
" 31	Pol. Maria, Ferrari.....	Pin. gio, Ferrari & Co.	174	Antwerp
April 5	Bk. Elena, Canessa.....	Becher, Preuss & Co.	367	Do.
" 11	Pol. Carolina, Bado.....	Jose Avegno.....	206	Genoa.
" 11	Pol. Assunzione, Badaracco.....	Calvo & Sons.....	199	Do.
" 11	Pol. Giuseppe, Ferrari.....	A. Mascias & Co..	174	Do.
" 11	Bg. Giuseppe, Portemare.....	Jose Avegno.....	210	Do.
" 19	Bg. Antonetta.....	Carreras & Co	184	Do.
	BRAZILIAN			
Feb. 12	Bg. Falcon, Faleno.....	Thomkinson & Co..	185	
Mar. 15	Bg. Peteira, Peteira.....	Casares & Sons..	256	
" 22	Bgtn. Feix, Conceicoon.....	A. M. Mendonca..	96	
April 6	Bg. Balisario, Nogueira.....	A. M. Mendonca..	120	
" 6	Bg. Gazzola, Maya.....	A. M. Mendonca..	87	
" 6	Pc. Cudjoria, Martins.....	Jose Antonio.....	170	
" 11	Bg. Giuseppe, Portemare.....	Jose Avegno.....	210	
" 19	Bg. Antonetta.....	Carreras & Co	184	
	OLDENBURG.			
April 10	Bgtn. Triton, Ruge.....	Visser, Deeges..	170	
	RUSSIAN.			
Feb. 7	bk. Isaac, Lunghoff.....	Nicholson, Green	432	N. York.
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kuke.....	Casares & Sons..	350	N. York.
" 31	Bk. Diamant, Faylen.....	J. G. Smits & Co	330	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb. 11	Bk. Balder, Andersen.....	Casares & Sons..	272	Falm'th.
	DUTCH.			
April 11	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder.....	Becher, Preuss & Co.	221	
	DANISH			
Mar. 21	Sg. Ida & Emma, Bock.....	Freyer Brothers..	193	Hamburg.
" 30	Bg. Cito, Eckert.....	Tiedeman & Co..	164	Bielefde.
" 20	Bg. Sarah & Johanna, Valentsen..	Becher, Preuss & Co.	227	
April 9	Bg. Gunther, Petersen.....	Becher, Preuss & Co.	127	
" 20	Bg. Rose, Nunckee.....	Treusein & Co..	125	
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg.....	Treusein & Co.	205	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sjoberg.....	Treusein & Co.	265	Do.
" 2	Pg. Primavera Louise K h m'dt.	De Lisle Brothers	265	London.
	PORTUGUESE.			
Mar. 31	Sch. Velor, Costa.....	Felix Buxareo ..	144	
	HANOVERIAN.			
April 17	Bg. Michael, Schon.....	Freyer Brothers.	170	
	BELGIAN.			
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier.....	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Mar. 21	Bg. Italia, Castellano.....	H. Solanet & Co.	360	Antwerp
	HOLSTEIN.			
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, H lm.....	Gowland & Co.	227	Hallboot
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plata, Beare &	To order.....	248	
	HAMBURG.			
Jan. 30	Bg. Lows, Prins.....	Otto, Rosenthal..	222	Antwerp
April 6	Sp. Francisca, Dau.....	Freyer Brothers..	364	
	TUSCAN.			
Feb. 9	Bgtn. Romolo, Desanctis &	Pietravera Faggio	181	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hassard, Com. Dedilot.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Euterpe, Lieut. D'Hondin.

Mr. Gaoghagan begs leave to return his kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 98, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage. It will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable for an hour as if at home, in Dunlop and Loughrey. Families can also be supplied with Ale and Porter of the finest quality kindly notice. An ordinary at 1½ and another at 3½ o'clock. m.15—7c.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.